



THE  
Department of Agriculture

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ITS FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES  
(With Statistical Summary)



Published by the direction of

HON. D. B. MULLEN,  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

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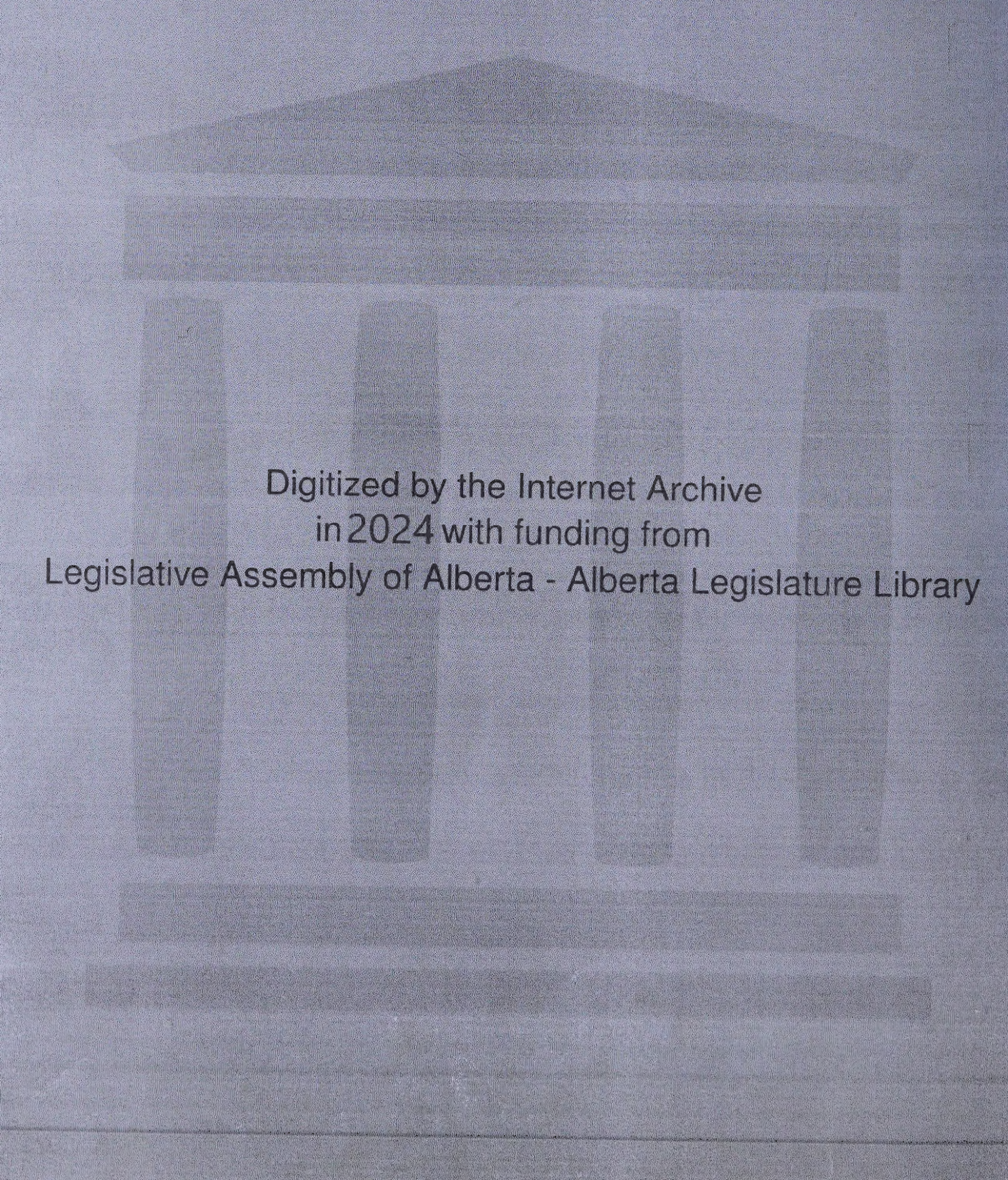
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Edmonton, Alta.

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EDMONTON:

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1939



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# DIRECTORY

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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HON. D. B. MULLEN, Minister,  
J. R. SWEENEY, Deputy Minister.

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O. S. LONGMAN—Field Crops Commissioner.  
C. A. LYNDON—Live Stock Commissioner.  
D. H. MCCALLUM—Dairy Commissioner.  
C. W. TRAVES—Poultry Commissioner.  
W. H. WALLACE—Fish and Game Commissioner.  
R. M. PUTNAM—Director, Agricultural Extension.  
W. G. LE MAISTRE—Provincial Apiarist.  
DR. P. R. TALBOT—Provincial Veterinarian.  
W. J. ELLIOTT—Supervisor, Youth Training and Boys' and  
Girls' Clubs.  
JOS. FICHT—Supervisor, Relief Settlement.

### SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE:

OLDS.                      VERMILION.

### HORTICULTURAL STATION:

BROOKS.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE



HON. D. B. MULLEN,  
Minister of Agriculture

Agriculture is important directly or indirectly to almost every man, woman and child in Alberta. On its success is largely dependent the prosperity of the Province.

The Department of Agriculture is especially concerned with overcoming those problems which restrict the maximum income that may be derived from our agricultural resources. To this end the Department of Agriculture is divided into various branches to serve the farming industry.

This circular is offered to acquaint the residents of Alberta more fully with the work of the Department of Agriculture and the services that it provides. I hope from it you may obtain a better understanding of the organization of the Department and its many functions, and a greater appreciation of the activities it sponsors.

The Department of Agriculture is seeking to improve the position of every farmer in the Province, and it is my earnest hope that in some way we may be able to contribute to the solution of the problems facing Agriculture.

D. B. MULLEN.

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# FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## EXTENSION BRANCH

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The Extension Service collects and distributes information concerning all phases of the agricultural industry. Its objective is to make the farm a better place to live by improving farm practices and living conditions of rural life. The programme recognizes the importance of farm women and also provides instruction for young people. The Service exists for the benefit of everyone interested in the advancement of agriculture, and the methods by which it endeavours to serve the public are outlined herewith.

### PUBLICATIONS

*Bulletins* distributed by the Extension Service are intended to cover practical phases of Agriculture and Home Economics. These are available dealing with crops, live stock, dairying, gardening, beekeeping, poultry raising, preserving, cooking, etc. Special requests will be given individual attention.

*Speakers* to discuss agricultural and home-making subjects may be provided for special meetings.

*Moving Picture Equipment* is used by Department officials to illustrate lectures on topics relating to agriculture.

*Radio Talks* are given at regular intervals during the winter on important developments in the realm of agriculture.

### STATISTICS

The Extension Service makes available certain facts and figures concerning many phases of agriculture in the Province. These are exceedingly useful for determining marketing policies, and accurate data about agriculture production is very valuable to a great many individuals and institutions in Alberta and elsewhere.

### FIELD DAYS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

These are popular methods of distributing agricultural information during the summer. Speakers and demonstrators from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the University of Alberta and the Provincial Department of Agriculture are furnished through the Extension Service and the local District Agriculturist to discuss various agricultural topics with groups of farmers. Upon request, speakers are often provided to deal with subjects of interest to the women.

*Short Courses* for farmers, lasting from one to three days, during the winter have been very much in demand. The courses are organized by the District Agriculturist and the Extension Service. Competent teachers from the University of Alberta and the Department discuss interesting and timely farm subjects.

### WOMEN'S EXTENSION WORK

Women's Extension Work is carried on by speakers and demonstrators who meet with groups of farm women for one or two days during the summer. The demonstrations are planned to assist farm women with their home-making problems.

### SCHOOL FAIRS

School Fairs provide instruction in agriculture for boys and in home economics for girls, by encouraging them to exhibit some product they have made or raised themselves. Suitable prizes are awarded, including a scholarship to a Short Course at one of the Schools of Agriculture for the boy and girl making the highest score at each fair.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

Boys' and Girls' Clubs are organizations through which young farmers learn how to grow better crops and raise better live stock by actually doing the work themselves. The clubs are supervised by the District Agriculturist and are associated with the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Local competitions are held and each club may also enter a team in the elimination contest to determine which clubs shall represent Alberta in the Junior judging contests in grain, beef cattle, dairy cattle and swine at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

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### FIELD CROPS BRANCH

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Practically every farmer in Alberta grows some kind of crop and is therefore connected with the Field Crops Branch. This Branch serves all farmers who grow crops of any kind, and its function is to promote crop improvement programmes; efficient cultural practices, and to administer crop protection legislation over the whole Province.

Among its many activities carried on for the service of the farmer are the following:

### WEED CONTROL

Under The Noxious Weeds Act, the Field Crops Branch provides supervisors for municipal weed inspectors and the necessary inspection in Improvement Districts. Investigational work respecting the introduction and control of new weeds is carried on and protection is provided through the issuing of permits for the sale and distribution of screenings as provided for under The Noxious Weeds Act.

### INSECT PEST CONTROL

Administration of The Agricultural Pests Act is the responsibility of the Field Crops Branch, which serves the Province by conducting educational programmes and anti-pest campaigns when necessary. During the past eight years the Branch acquired the necessary bait supplies and arranged for the transportation of them to combat the grasshopper outbreak. In this activity the co-operation of the University and the Dominion Government officials has been essential, it being generally recognized that the aforementioned institutions carry on investigations and research work in connection with insect pests.

### SEED EXCHANGE POLICY

This policy serves both the producer of certified and registered seed and the farmer who desires to improve his seed stocks. This is a joint Provincial-Dominion policy, whereby assistance is provided for the transportation of certified and registered seed grain. The grain companies have also co-operated in aiding the distribution of high quality seed supplies.

### FORAGE CROP IMPROVEMENT POLICY

Under the project municipalities are assisted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to purchase forage crop seed and distribute it in the municipality. Farmers may obtain the seed at one-half its original cost and all revenue derived from the disposal of the seed from the Senior Governments is retained by the municipality in a trust fund for the purchase of seed at a later date. Twenty-eight municipalities in the Province are participating in the programme this year, supervision being furnished by District Agriculturists and Weed Inspectors.

### PORTABLE GRAIN CLEANERS

Approved associations of farmers may enter a contract with the Dominion and Provincial Governments whereby

portable grain cleaners of a superior and efficient type are provided. Two-thirds of the cost is defrayed by the senior governments and the association bears the remainder, the latter portion being payable out of revenue derived from the operation of the machines. There are at present 11 cleaners operating in the Province, each costing approximately \$1,800.

#### ALBERTA SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Field Crops Branch assists the above named organization in disposing of its members' surplus seed in so far as is possible. The Branch has provided assistance in publishing price lists on seed, subject to values and regulations established by the Association. The implementing of the Seed Exchange Policy previously mentioned is largely for the benefit of the members of this association.

#### ALBERTA SEED BOARD

This is a Board appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, consisting of representatives of Field Crops Branch, Dominion Government Production Service, University of Alberta, Experimental Farms, Alberta Seed Growers' Association and the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The Board has, in the past, been charged with the responsibility of recommending to the Minister with respect to crop improvement policies, and particularly those in which the expenditure of Dominion Government funds, provided in the way of grants, is involved. Most of the programmes pertaining to the field crops improvement have been referred to this Board for their consideration.

(a) *Barley Improvement Committee*—This is a sub-committee of the Seed Board, appointed for the purpose of giving special consideration to the improvement of barley as a field crop. This committee is also affiliated with the National Barley Committee.

(b) *Cereal Varietal Zonation Committee*—This, also, is a committee of the Seed Board which reports from time to time with respect to the zonation of the Province with respect to varieties of cereals. The purpose of this committee is to provide information which will guide officials in recommending suitable varieties of cereals for various zones which have been established throughout the Province.

### SEED FAIRS

At the present time the policy of this Branch is to conduct four district seed fairs annually. These have been held at Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. At one of the fairs a provincial competition is provided. This arrangement has been in operation since 1935. It is designed for the purpose of making contact with a larger proportion of the farmers in the Province than had previously been the case when one central seed fair was held at either Calgary or Edmonton.

### THE STRAW CONSERVATION ACT

This Act is administered by this Branch and provides that no straw can be destroyed within the area subject to the provisions of the Act without permission being received from the Field Crops Commissioner. The present areas of the Province subject to the Act consist of all that portion of the Province south of Township 70.

### ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

The Department, through the Field Crops Branch, has assisted exhibitors of seed grain at both Toronto and Chicago by defraying transportation costs and offering honoraria for prize winners exhibiting samples from the Province. These exhibitions have been well patronized and have stimulated a great deal of interest.

### BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The Field Crops Branch supervises grain clubs in the Province. These organizations are sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, and the Canada Malt-ling Company. Young men from 16 to 23 years of age are provided with sufficient Registered or Certified seed to sow from four to five acres. They receive instruction in the purposes and objectives of the club and the importance of improving our cereal crops by using high quality seed.

Field days are conducted for educational purposes and seed fairs are held to exhibit the grain grown by the members and determine the winner. The final elimination contest is held to select a championship team to represent the Province in the Dominion grain judging contest, held under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

## LIVE STOCK BRANCH

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The Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, supervises and directs the live stock development and improvement work undertaken in Alberta, under the auspices of the Provincial Government.

### IMPROVEMENT POLICIES

Policies falling into these categories during the past year, include the Bull Exchange Policy, under which young pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds, have been exchanged with farmers and stockmen who were prepared to turn in their inferior and undesirable sires to be sold for slaughter; the Swine Assistance Policy, under which desirable young bacon-type boars are provided at minimum cost to farmers who wish to exchange undesirable breeding stock, with transportation being paid by the Department on both the new sire and the animal being disposed of, and the Stallion Purchase Plan, under which assistance and encouragement is given in the formation of community Stallion Clubs, set up for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining high grade stallions in the Province.

Under the Stallion Purchase Plan, the Department assists in organization of local groups of farmers who wish to buy a pure-bred stallion co-operatively, assists the local committee in locating the desired animal and absorbs the cost of transporting it to the purchasers. Over one hundred such clubs have already been set up in the Province, with a resultant improvement in the quality of horse in the areas served.

A further step toward assisting Alberta hog producers was the importation by the Department during the past winter, of a carload of Advanced Registry boars from Eastern Canada, for sale at cost to Alberta breeders. This carload of outstanding boars has introduced some much-needed blood-lines to the Alberta swine industry.

### LIVE STOCK LISTING BUREAU

In addition to these "group" policies, the Branch is continually assisting individual breeders and purchasers of pure-bred stock, in making the contacts necessary for sale and purchase of desirable breeding stock. Requests for such assistance come to the Branch daily throughout the year. This work has now been co-ordinated by the setting up of

a Live Stock Listing Bureau in which stock raisers may list animals they desire to sell, and from which the needs of live stock purchasers may be filled.

### FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS

The Live Stock Branch also supervises the feeding operations of Live Stock Feeder Associations, set up under The Feeder Associations Guarantee Act, a work which is leading the way to development of a permanent cattle and sheep finishing industry in Alberta.

### DISTRICT AGRICULTURISTS

The District Agriculturist service, a service which is meeting a rapidly increasing demand for guidance from Agricultural producers each year, is directed by the Head of the Live Stock Branch. The growing tendency on the part of farmers and stockmen, to avail themselves of the help available from the District Agriculturists, has raised the question of how the time of these men can be utilized to best serve the agricultural areas of the Province. This matter is now being given attention by the Branch.

### SPECIAL LIVE STOCK AREAS

The Matter of assisting areas desirous of becoming accredited as Tuberculosis-free, in their organization efforts, also falls to the Live Stock Branch. Three areas in the Province, one of them the largest unit in Canada to apply at any time for such accreditation, have been organized for this purpose during the past few months. Similar interest is also arising in scattered Municipalities where the idea of the Pure-Bred Sire Area has made an appeal—this, too, is a Live Stock Branch stock improvement policy. These two progressive ideas promise to be the nucleus in establishing Alberta as the pre-eminent live stock area of the Dominion within the next few years.

### STOCK INSPECTION, BRANDS AND POUNDS

Another type of work carried on by the Branch, is that connected with The Stock Inspection Act, The Domestic Animals (Unorganized Territory) Act, and The Brand Act. Under The Stock Inspection Act, a brand inspection service is maintained throughout the Province, and at Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, as a protection to the stock raisers of the Province. This service checks the live stock sale of the Province, continuously, to ensure that animals disposed of are the property of the seller.

Under The Domestic Animals (Unorganized Territory) Act, Pound Districts are established and supervised, and the disposal of estray, impounded and entire and mischievous animals taken care of. This Act is one of considerable interest to rural areas and requires much time and consideration.

The Brand Act provides for registration, recording and transfer of live stock brands. This is maintained as a protection for the stock raisers of the Province.

The Branch, through its cattle, horse, sheep and swine promoters, also renders assistance at Agricultural Short Courses, Junior Live Stock Club meetings and Field Days throughout the year. These services, coupled with the close contact maintained with the live stock marketing agencies in the Province, and with the live stock grading and marketing services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, enable the Branch to render valuable assistance to live stock men in their production and marketing problems.

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## DAIRY BRANCH

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Every producer, manufacturer and consumer of dairy products in Alberta is affected by the work of the Dairy Branch. It promotes the interests of dairying through a policy of instruction, inspection and licensing and maintains a staff of trained workers whose objective is to improve the quality of dairy products so that they will command more favourable prices.

### INSTRUCTION

Through letters, bulletins, meetings, short courses and demonstrations, the Dairy Branch provides instruction on the proper care of cream, manufacture of butter and cheese and storing of dairy products. The dairy inspector in each creamery district is also a technical advisor who will try to assist with any dairy problem.

The Dairy Branch has aided the dairy industry to attain the following achievements:

Alberta cheese factories make a cheese that compares favourably with Ontario Cheddar cheese; the amount of first grade butter has been increased from 78 per cent in 1933 to 85.7 per cent in 1938; Alberta's butter won 47.4 per cent of the prizes given at all shows in which it was

exhibited in 1938 and as a result of the creamery and cheese factory beautification contest, the creameries of Alberta are becoming more attractive and more sanitary.

### INSPECTION

Dairy inspection is carried on to maintain high standards which result in higher prices to the producers. Perhaps of more importance is the necessity of maintaining sanitary conditions to safeguard the health of the public which consumes milk and its products. Creamery records, grading and testing are checked to insure fair practices and agreeable relations among the various divisions of the industry.

### DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

Dairy herd owners may take advantage of the cow testing service with the object of raising the butter-fat production of herds by eliminating unprofitable and border cows. Dairymen who are willing to keep proper daily records of each cow and co-operate with the Department are eligible. A membership fee of \$1.00 for each ten cows is assessed. The Dairy Branch supplies, free of charge, daily milk sheets, herd record books and preservatives, and the testing is done at the local creamery or at the Dairy Laboratory.

When the tests are completed, the owner receives a statement showing the production of each cow and at the end of the lactation period a certificate is issued showing the total production for each cow. This certificate is of considerable value to herd owners when disposing of dairy stock.

### DAIRY BRANCH LABORATORY

The dairymen of Alberta are ably served by the Dairy Branch Laboratory at the University of Alberta. Butter samples are analyzed for mould and yeast, which provides a check on the sanitary conditions at each creamery. Water samples are analyzed as a check for purity and proper methods of treatment are recommended where the supply is contaminated.

## POULTRY BRANCH

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Poultrymen and general farmers of Alberta may obtain first hand information on all phases of the poultry industry from the Poultry Branch. Besides furnishing particulars about poultry raising, the branch is carrying on work to improve the quality of Alberta's poultry and to increase the efficiency of production. The following are the most important divisions of the branch's programme:

### GENERAL SERVICE

Through letters, bulletins, meetings and fieldmen, the Poultry Branch answers questions of poultrymen and tries to help them with problems of management, feeding, disease and marketing. The fieldmen give practical demonstrations in the culling and handling of poultry and at the larger fairs typical birds of the important breeds are on display. All of these things increase the knowledge of the poultry man, thereby reducing his losses and increasing the returns from his flock.

### BLOOD TESTING

Poultry keepers in Alberta are protected from Pullorum disease by the Hatchery Approval Regulations which require that all birds in flocks from which hatching eggs are shipped be tested for Pullorum. The Poultry Branch collects the blood samples and the actual testing is done at the Dominion Research Laboratory, Lethbridge, and the Provincial Laboratory, Edmonton. Under this system, the reactors have been reduced from 20.5 per cent in 1930 to 4.5 per cent in 1938, and the branch is carrying on experiments to determine if a new method is practicable that would reduce the reactors to under 1 per cent. Heavy losses of baby chicks have been greatly reduced since blood testing has been in operation.

### RECORD OF MERIT FOR TURKEYS

The Poultry Branch is assisting turkey raisers to increase their earnings by banding Bronze turkeys according to grade. Body conformation for desirable meat, as well as type and plumage are considered in grading the birds. Owners of all flocks so banded are members of the Alberta Turkey Breeders' Ass'n. This method of selecting superior breeding stock is resulting in a steady increase in the percentage of the higher grades being marketed by Alberta farmers and considerable publicity and profit accrues to the

owners of banded birds through winnings at the Toronto Royal, Provincial and other shows.

### POULTRY PLANT

The Oliver Poultry plant is a poultry demonstration farm where poultrymen may study breeds of poultry, types of poultry houses, and general management of a poultry farm. Many visit the plant each year to discuss the work being done. The plant intends to build up a flock of the highest quality to supply foundation stock for those interested in an intensified breeding programme.

### LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

The Poultry Branch serves the poultry industry by recommending such legislation and regulations as are necessary for the proper control of hatching, production, disease and marketing. Egg grading regulations, and the Dominion Hatchery Approval policy has been proclaimed by the Department and the licensing and bonding of dealers in poultry and poultry products is in operation.

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### FISH AND GAME BRANCH

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The Fish and Game Branch serves the Province of Alberta mainly through its programmes for conserving desirable wild life and controlling predators as well as pests, such as gophers, crows and magpies. Unrestricted fishing and hunting would, in a short time, result in some species becoming extinct, and on the other hand, an over population of one species may be troublesome to other animals as well as the settlers. The Game Branch must preserve an equilibrium in the populations of the various wild animals. There are a number of ways in which this branch serves you.

### ENFORCEMENT OF FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS

It is the duty of this branch to enforce such acts as the Government of Alberta shall pass, which regulate the taking of game and fish. In this work much assistance is provided by Game Protective Associations, sportsmen's associations and lovers of wild life among the general public. The branch issues licenses and permits to hunters and fishermen as part of their duty to protect our wild life.

### CONTROL OF PREDATORS

Unfortunately, some of the animals and birds in Alberta are enemies of mankind, and it is necessary to control these species. The Game Branch performs this service by paying bounties and prizes for every predator destroyed. At the present time timber wolves, cougars, crows, magpies and gophers are on the "wanted" list.

### PLANTING AND RESTOCKING

Alberta offers a natural home to some game birds found elsewhere in the world. The Game Branch supports the importation and raising of desirable birds which may later be released to become members of our wild life. The Hungarian Partridge was introduced in this way, and the Chukar partridge was planted in southern Alberta. Pheasants introduced some years ago are becoming more numerous.

Some streams and lakes have been fished out, but the Game Branch is restocking them as part of their service to residents of Alberta. After streams are restocked, fishing in them must be prohibited until the fry gain maturity.

The Game Branch has been co-operating very closely with Ducks Unlimited (Canada). This latter organization is carrying on a large programme to protect and increase the duck population of North America.

### EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The branch is serving the Fur Farm Industry by carrying on experimental work at the Government Experimental Fur Farm at Oilver. Foxes and mink are maintained for breeding and experimental purposes. Studies are made on problems of housing and feeding and the information is passed on to the fur farmers. In conjunction with this programme, the branch organizes Fur Field Days, gives lectures and pelting demonstrations, and through the co-operation of the University of Alberta, seeks to control diseases of fur-bearing animals.

### REVENUE

The branch derives considerable revenue from its various activities. For the year 1937-38 the total revenue was \$130,638.42, which is turned into the Provincial Treasury.

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## APICULTURE BRANCH

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### EXTENSION

The Apiculture Branch strives to obtain and place at the disposal of Alberta Beekeepers, the latest and most accurate information relating to their work. This is particularly necessary, since no such work is carried out at the University.

By means of lectures, field days and short courses, given in various parts of the province, most beekeepers have an opportunity to discuss their problems.

### INSPECTION

The field bees of a colony, fly at least three miles in every direction, covering a Township, or 36 square miles daily. Since there is no means of directing or controlling their flight, the beekeeper is unable to prevent disease in his apiaries if a neighbouring beekeeper is careless. For this reason, inspection of apiaries forms the major concern of the Branch. Inspectors are also expected to assist beekeepers in solving problems of care and apiary management.

### STUDIES AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS

In cases where there is no available information relating to a problem or the utility of certain practices is questioned, the Provincial Apiarist will, at times, carry out a limited series of observations in the field and apiaries of the co-operating beekeepers, or arrange with Mr. D. A. Andrew, of the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, for tests in the Provincial apiary at Vermilion.

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## PROVINCIAL VETERINARIAN'S BRANCH

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The owners of domestic animals in Alberta will be interested to know how the Provincial Veterinarian serves them. Information may be obtained from the Provincial Veterinarian for the treatment of almost any disease affecting our domestic animals. These treatments are suggested by letter, bulletin or in special cases a personal visit may be made.

This Branch is just as anxious to prevent disease as it is to cure it, and it seeks the co-operation of all live stock

owners for maintaining the health of our live stock. A brief statement of the various ways in which the Provincial Veterinarian serves the province is given below.

#### DISTRIBUTING INFORMATION AND HOLDING MEETINGS

Hundreds of requests are received each year for information on the control or prevention of animal diseases, and this Branch endeavours to distribute as much information by mail as possible. In outlying districts where the services of a qualified veterinarian are not available, meetings are encouraged and an enormous amount of information, which is of great value, has been distributed. Whenever an epidemic arises in any district, the usual procedure is to call the people together at a public meeting and advise them as to the best methods in the use of preventative measures. The recent epidemic of horse sickness in the province is an illustration of what can be done in the way of advising people as to what methods can best be adopted to prevent losses in live stock.

#### THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The frequent changing of both horses and cattle from one part of the province to another not only tends to spread diseases, but exposure during shipment and transportation, sometimes during inclement weather, as well as sudden changes of environment, causes various diseases to occur. Those commonly met with are influenza, distemper, hemorrhagic septicemia, pneumonia and swamp fever. None of the diseases mentioned come under The Dominion Animals Contagious Diseases Act, and it is therefore the responsibility of the Provincial Veterinarian to control them as much as possible.

#### ASSISTANCE IN CONTROLLING DISEASES

People in outlying districts where qualified veterinarian services are not available, naturally look to the Provincial Veterinarian for assistance in treating and controlling diseases of animals. In-as-far as possible, this Branch renders every aid to such districts, and in addition to this work, the Branch is called upon to assist in the control of diseases of fur-bearing animals, and during the past two years, serious epidemics have arisen which required a great deal of work before a satisfactory solution was found to combat the disease.

### SUPERVISION OF HEALTH OF ANIMALS AT GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The people of the province demand that the health of the animals used at Government institutions should be well protected as the cattle supply both meat and milk for human consumption and other stock is used for breeding purposes by many farmers in the immediate vicinity of these Government owned herds. The supervision of the health of all these animals is in the hands of the Provincial Veterinarian.

### EXPERIMENTAL WORK

There are a few diseases which are peculiar to live stock in this province, and the Provincial Veterinarian in co-operation with the University of Alberta has been able to find ways and means for combatting these diseases and preventing losses in live stock.

### THE STALLION ENROLMENT ACT

The public in general is anxious to see inferior stallions replaced by horses of better quality, and under The Stallion Enrolment Act, which is administered by the Provincial Veterinarian, an attempt is being made to bring this about. Under this Act, stallions are inspected, which is having its effect in bringing about a marked improvement in the quality of our horses as well as eliminating many of the hereditary unsoundnesses. In 1937 the number of stallions enrolled was the largest since 1922.

### PREVENTION OF EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

A campaign for the prevention of Equine Encephalomyelitis by vaccinating horses in the early spring is under the direction of the Provincial Veterinarian. By arrangements completed between the Departments of Agriculture of the three prairie provinces, and the manufacturers, supplies of "Chick" vaccine were provided in large quantities. Distribution was effected to horse owners through druggists, municipal districts and registered veterinarians. Vaccination was done by qualified veterinarians or others to whom special instructions were given.

## RELIEF BRANCH

The Relief Branch serves the province in two ways; (1) under the Relief Settlement plan selected families living on direct relief are established on farms. (2) Farmers who by reason of successive crop failure are unable to purchase the necessary seed, feed or fuel oil, may be granted assistance to secure these essentials under The Agricultural Relief Advances Act.

### RELIEF SETTLEMENT

The Relief Settlement Plan has been in operation since the fall of 1932, for the purpose of offering assistance to families who are on direct relief, in order that they may take up settlement on land. The money necessary for the operation of this plan has been furnished jointly by the Provincial and Dominion Governments, together with the Municipality or City responsible for the direct relief of the applicant. Settlers are placed on land of their own choice after their applications have been approved by the City or Municipality as well as by the Provincial Advisory Board. It is also necessary that the land upon which settlement is to take place undergo an inspection, and receive the approval of the Provincial Board. The Advisory Board is composed of representatives of the Provincial Government, the Dominion Government, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The maximum loan under this plan is an amount of \$700.00, to be expended over a period of three years, with certain reservations being made from this amount for the sustenance orders in the case of families with children under 16 years of age. The maximum loan is only available in cases where there is a municipal government contributing part of the loan. In other cases settlement is financed entirely by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with a maximum allowance of \$600.00 for all purposes.

This policy does not apply to homesteaders or to others now residing on their lands or to those wishing to move from one farm location to another. It is a back-to-the-land movement, and only families not already on the land can be considered. Application forms and full particulars will be forwarded to municipalities requesting same.

### AGRICULTURAL RELIEF POLICIES

Seed and feed relief have been granted in districts where a crop failure has made it appear advisable to give assistance of this nature under the provisions of The Agricultural

Relief Advances Act at present in force. It is necessary for municipalities who wish to give assistance in this regard to submit by-laws in the form prescribed in the Act in order that their applications for this form of assistance may be considered by the Provincial Government.

Security is taken in the form of crop liens or chattel mortgages for advances made under this Act, and responsibility for collection rests with the Municipality making the advance. Further details in connection with this form of relief can be obtained through the Relief Branch, Department of Agriculture, or through the Seed Grain Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, the latter branch having charge of the work in connection with collection of accounts.

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## THE SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

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The purpose of the Schools of Agriculture is to train country boys and girls in preparation for prospective occupations of farmers and home makers. Two Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics are operated at Olds and Vermilion. They were established in 1913 because it was recognized that agriculture must ever be the industry of predominating importance in the province, and their activities and functions to date are designed to that end. Attached to each school, and adjacent to it is the School Farm, on which high quality breeding stock is maintained, both for class-room purposes and to furnish breeding animals for the stockmen of the province.

### COURSES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

The Schools of Agriculture offer further educational opportunity to country boys and girls who are not privileged to attend school beyond grade 8 or 9. The courses are designed to fit the young people for farmers and home makers. Approximately 7,000 boys and 3,000 girls have attended the Schools since they began, and the influence of these young men and women upon the development of our agricultural industry and the economic and social life of the province is becoming more and more evident as time goes on. The Schools open late in October and close in April to permit students being at home for the busy season. There are no special academic requirements, but students must be at least 16 years of age. No tuition fees are charged; board and room in comfortable dormitories equipped with

modern conveniences are supplied at a reasonable rate. A gymnasium and well-stocked library is maintained for the students.

The courses at each school are planned for practical use on the farm or in the home. Emphasis is placed on live stock, grains and forage crops, horticulture, farm management and farm mechanics, including carpentry, blacksmithing, harness repairing, farm machinery and gas engines.

Courses in Home Economics include cooking, sewing, household administration, laundry, dietetics and home nursing. Gardening, dairying and poultry instruction is also provided, as well as general and cultural subjects such as English, public speaking, arithmetic, economics and social studies.

### SCHOOL FARMS

The School Farms furnish important services. The live stock, poultry, crops and machinery on the farms are used for classroom instruction during the school term. The surplus breeding stock on each farm provides a source whence live stock men may acquire high quality sires and dams. The live stock on the farms has been improved recently by the acquisition of a number of outstanding animals. A herd of Ayrshires has been established at Olds and at Vermilion a herd of Aberdeen Angus has been obtained. The Farm at Olds now maintains Percheron horses, Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle, Hampshire sheep and Yorkshire swine. At Vermilion Clydesdale horses, Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire swine and Suffolk sheep are carried. The herds of cattle at both schools are accredited and have been tested for Bang's disease and the reactors have been removed.

The Farms conduct experiments which are designed to solve problems connected with practical farm matters. They are also attractive points of interest during the summer for field days and meetings. Hundreds of people visit the schools during the summer season and enjoy the expansive grounds.

### EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

While the Schools are not in regular session, the staff engages in various activities. Some of the staff members are employed on the school fair programme, others assist with the junior club work, summer short courses, and women's demonstrations. At Vermilion legume culture is prepared for distribution, and soil studies are undertaken at both schools.

The schools are becoming important centres of community activities and meeting places for various groups of farm and city people interested in the basic industry of this province.

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## PROVINCIAL HORTICULTURAL STATION, BROOKS

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The Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks is maintained for the benefit of the people of Alberta. It fills an insistent demand for fundamental and up-to-date information regarding the suitability of fruits and ornamentals for Alberta. It welcomes enquiries from those interested in horticulture and landscape gardening. It serves the public in many ways, some of which are mentioned below.

### DISSEMINATION OF HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

By mail and personal contact the officers of the Station answer many requests for horticultural information. From time to time field days are held to give visitors the opportunity of getting first hand information about fruit culture. Members of the staff attend meetings to talk about the latest varieties and methods of growing fruits, trees and ornamentals. The fruits and vegetables are exhibited to indicate the possibilities of this province for growing fruit.

### TESTING FOR VARIETAL HARDINESS

Six-hundred varieties of fruit are grown at the Station, including apples, pears, apricots, cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, nuts and wild fruits, as well as ornamentals. From these varieties the best ones are being selected and recommended for propagation, but new selections are distributed from the Schools of Agriculture to members of the Experimental Unions or to a list of special growers in the Prairie Provinces for a wider trial before final approval is given. Each year new varieties are introduced to replace those found unsuitable.

### BREEDING AND PROPAGATION

Selected hardy varieties of fruits and ornamentals are propagated for distribution in the province. Seedlings are grown from both open and controlled polinated seed, the objective being to develop early and hardy varieties suitable for Alberta conditions. To accomplish this, crosses are being made.

### VEGETABLE VARIETY TESTING

Extensive trials designed to help the gardener are carried out. During the past three years, many tests have been made with tomato, potato and vine crops because in these garden varietal groups greater difficulties face Alberta growers than in other vegetable groups.

### DISPOSITION OF STOCK

The Station has not been in a position to distribute stock on a large scale, but seed for fruit stocks is sold at reasonable prices, and scion-wood, bud-wood and cuttings are sent on request. Fruit trees are not available, although it is hoped that the interest of the public will warrant an expansion in this direction.

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### YOUTH TRAINING

The Department of Agriculture is co-operating under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme to place boys who are not gainfully employed, from towns, cities and villages, in training for permanent positions.

Under this plan, boys are placed in creameries, on fur farms, on poultry farms or on general farms, the idea being to give them training for 12 months so that they may be better equipped to obtain a self-supporting position.

A further project by which the Department is trying to help the underprivileged young people is one that provides 30 boys and girls from rural areas with a course at the Schools of Agriculture. The Department is also assisting farm youths to become established by providing farm training on the wooded soil area which has problems peculiar to this area.

In co-operation with the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, the Department of Agriculture is sponsoring about thirty youth training course schools at selected points in the province. These schools, of two weeks' duration, are for rural young people who are not gainfully employed. Courses in agriculture and home economics are given.

### BOYS AND GIRLS CAMPS

The Board of Directors of the "A" and "B" Class fairs sponsor camps for boys and girls at which the Department of Agriculture assists by providing instruction in agriculture and home economics. These camps are valuable in giving boys and girls an insight into fair work and they learn many useful things from the instruction provided.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE

TABLE NO. 1—General Agricultural Statistics of Alberta.

Area—255,285 square miles.

Area in crop—13,593,500 acres.

\*Area in pasture—517,841 acres.

New Breaking—375,400 acres.

Summer-fallow—4,433,700 acres.

\*Number of farms—100,358.

\*Area of occupied farms—40,539,934 acres.

\*Improved farm land—18,363,363 acres.

\*Unimproved farm land—22,176,571 acres.

Irrigation projects in Southern Alberta, 1937—

Area of tract .....	3,354,080 acres.
Irrigable area .....	913,126 acres.
Ditches .....	4,615 miles.
Area irrigated .....	415,416 acres.

Schools of agriculture—Two with a total enrolment of 357 students.

\*Population—

Rural .....	486,335
Urban .....	286,447
Total .....	<u>772,782</u>

\*—Taken from 1936 Quinquennial Census.

TABLE No. 2—Area, Yield Per Acre and Total Production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed, 1928 to 1938.

Year	WHEAT			OATS		
	Area	Yield	Total	Area	Yield	Total
	acres	per acre bus.	production bus.	acres	per acre bus.	production bus.
1928 .....	6,707,526	23.2	155,662,000	2,340,263	37.7	88,257,000
1929 .....	7,551,215	12.0	90,534,000	1,917,744	21.9	41,936,000
1930 .....	7,164,000	18.6	132,900,000	2,165,000	36.0	77,940,000
1931 .....	7,938,000	17.7	140,603,000	2,447,288	37.0	90,500,000
1932 .....	8,201,000	20.4	167,355,000	2,704,800	37.5	101,500,000
1933 .....	7,898,000	13.0	102,334,000	2,870,000	25.3	72,500,000
1934 .....	7,501,000	15.0	112,500,000	3,032,000	26.7	81,000,000
1935 .....	7,500,000	13.20	98,648,000	3,102,000	26.5	82,203,000
1936 .....	7,537,200	8.80	66,000,000	2,536,700	19.7	50,000,000
1937 .....	7,834,000	9.7	75,700,000	2,789,000	27.6	77,000,000
1938 .....	7,969,000	17.9	143,000,000	2,885,000	35.0	101,000,000

Year	BARLEY			RYE		
	Area	Yield	Total	Area	Yield	Total
	acres	per acre bus.	production bus.	acres	per acre bus.	production bus.
1928 .....	545,524	29.1	15,849,000	162,620	16.5	2,680,000
1929 .....	703,704	17.8	12,514,000	195,539	12.0	2,372,000
1930 .....	748,000	25.4	18,999,000	247,000	15.0	3,714,000
1931 .....	723,772	28.7	20,800,000	152,019	7.2	1,100,000
1932 .....	701,300	28.1	19,700,000	183,100	8.3	1,520,000
1933 .....	631,000	20.3	12,783,000	169,000	4.4	752,000
1934 .....	749,000	20.1	15,041,000	185,100	6.5	1,210,000
1935 .....	920,000	17.8	16,376,000	168,100	9.5	1,596,000
1936 .....	999,000	17.0	17,000,000	137,400	5.5	762,000
1937 .....	995,300	22.2	22,100,000	155,000	7.6	1,185,000
1938 .....	1,125,000	26.0	29,200,000	158,000	17.1	2,700,000

Year	FLAXSEED		
	Area	Yield	Total
	acres	per acre bus.	production bus.
1928 .....	6,182	9.9	61,000
1929 .....	12,639	5.0	63,000
1930 .....	28,000	6.8	190,000
1931 .....	28,831	6.9	200,000
1932 .....	23,000	8.7	200,000
1933 .....	10,700	4.0	43,000
1934 .....	18,100	5.8	105,000
1935 .....	19,400	8.0	155,000
1936 .....	13,400	5.6	75,000
1937 .....	20,000	6.2	124,000
1938 .....	31,000	8.1	250,000

TABLE NO. 3—Production and Average Yield Per Acre of Wheat, Oats, Barley Flaxseed, Spring Rye and Fall Rye by Census Divisions for 1938.

Census Division	WHEAT			OATS		
	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield
1 .....	752,300	15.1	11,397,000	37,500	31.8	1,192,000
2 .....	601,700	27.0	16,259,000	79,300	44.3	3,515,000
3 .....	292,500	15.2	4,433,000	30,300	32.3	980,000
4 .....	910,100	18.1	16,502,000	104,100	34.6	3,606,000
5 .....	541,100	13.8	7,479,000	109,900	31.7	3,485,000
6 .....	1,208,800	17.7	21,422,000	328,000	36.7	12,039,000
7 .....	840,700	14.7	12,398,000	313,000	33.4	10,443,000
8 .....	683,700	24.1	16,445,000	448,900	44.8	20,108,000
9 .....	181,700	20.5	3,732,000	112,200	35.2	3,949,000
10 .....	824,800	18.2	15,029,000	410,000	34.9	14,302,000
11 .....	249,400	22.7	5,649,000	331,200	35.7	11,827,000
12 .....	37,500	20.6	772,000	31,500	36.5	1,151,000
13 .....	188,100	14.1	2,646,000	93,800	28.8	2,697,000
14 .....	268,600	16.0	4,290,000	191,000	28.0	5,353,000
15 .....	69,300	16.5	1,144,000	53,100	30.1	1,596,000
16 .....	300,400	10.3	3,103,000	200,500	21.9	4,383,000
17 .....	18,300	16.4	300,000	10,700	35.0	374,000
Total .....	7,969,000	17.9	143,000,000	2,885,000	35.0	101,000,000

Census Division	BARLEY			FALL RYE		
	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield
1 .....	8,800	22.6	199,000	34,500	13.7	472,000
2 .....	17,600	34.2	602,000	10,000	29.8	298,000
3 .....	8,800	28.2	248,000	6,700	11.1	74,400
4 .....	33,200	26.9	894,000	7,800	16.8	131,000
5 .....	5,700	24.0	137,000	2,600	14.2	36,900
6 .....	120,500	26.4	3,177,000	13,300	19.3	257,000
7 .....	27,000	23.3	628,000	5,300	17.6	93,300
8 .....	225,400	31.6	7,124,000	11,100	20.3	225,000
9 .....	93,000	27.1	2,517,000	1,100	18.9	20,800
10 .....	117,500	24.3	2,856,000	1,400	18.8	26,300
11 .....	240,400	26.2	6,290,000	1,600	20.4	33,000
12 .....	9,600	26.1	251,000	500	28.0	14,000
13 .....	47,400	20.5	972,000	100	15.7	1,600
14 .....	142,500	19.7	2,806,000	1,000	12.6	12,600
15 .....	9,700	22.3	216,000	300	18.2	5,500
16 .....	16,900	15.2	257,000	1,700	13.9	23,600
17 .....	1,000	26.0	26,000	.....	...	.....
Total .....	1,125,000	26.0	29,200,000	99,000	17.4	1,725,000

Census Division	SPRING RYE			FLAXSEED		
	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield	Area	Average Yield	Total Yield
1 .....	5,700	15.9	90,600	9,600	6.6	63,800
2 .....	200	21.0	4,200	1,500	11.8	17,700
3 .....	300	8.7	2,600	4,000	8.7	34,700
4 .....	800	24.1	19,300	2,000	6.5	13,000
5 .....	12,200	16.5	201,100	1,200	4.4	5,300
6 .....	1,500	18.1	27,200	8,100	9.1	73,600
7 .....	21,800	16.8	366,100	1,400	8.6	12,000
8 .....	4,500	21.2	95,300	1,000	11.8	11,800
9 .....	100	22.0	2,200	180	11.1	2,000
10 .....	9,400	14.0	132,000	500	7.8	3,900
11 .....	900	15.6	14,000	600	8.8	5,300
12 .....	300	18.0	5,400	40	12.5	500
13 .....	1,000	12.0	12,000	40	7.5	300
14 .....	.....	.....	.....	100	7.0	700
15 .....	300	10.0	3,000	40	10.0	400
16 .....	.....	.....	.....	700	7.1	5,000
17 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total .....	59,000	16.5	975,000	31,000	8.1	250,000

TABLE No. 4—Area, Production and Value of Sugar Beets, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Area acres	Yield Per Acre tons	Total Production	Average Farm Price per ton	Gross Farm Value	Sugar Production lbs.
1934 .....	14,400	12.15	175,000	\$5.60	\$ 980,000	51,000,000
1935 .....	14,100	9.84	138,800	5.76	799,000	45,000,000
1936 .....	18,000	11.33	204,000	6.55	1,336,000	65,200,000
1937 .....	20,200	11.53	233,000	6.50	1,515,000	75,000,000
1938 .....	19,700	12.74	251,000	5.30	1,330,000	78,899,000

TABLE No. 5—Grain, Root and Fodder Crops, in Detail for 1938 and Summarized for Years 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Grain Crops	Acreage	Yield Per Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Price	Value
Wheat .....	7,969,000	17.9	143,000,000	\$ .58	\$ 82,940,000
Oats .....	2,885,000	35.0	101,000,000	.15	15,150,000
Barley .....	1,125,000	26.0	29,200,000	.20	5,840,000
Rye .....	158,000	17.1	2,700,000	.24	648,000
Flax .....	31,000	8.1	250,000	1.10	275,000
Mixed Grains.	19,100	25.1	480,000	.22	106,000
Peas .....	800	27.5	22,000	1.30	29,000
Beans .....	700	16.7	12,000	1.90	23,000
Alfalfa Seed .	.....	...	.....	....	57,000
Total .....	12,188,600		276,664,000		\$105,068,000
Root Crops		Cwt.	Cwt.		
Potatoes .....	23,200	74.0	2,087,000	\$ .37	\$ 772,000
Turnips, etc..	2,700	107.0	289,000	.50	145,000
		Tons	Tons		
Sugar Beets..	19,700	12.74	251,000	5.30	1,330,000
Total .....	50,600				\$ 2,247,000
Fodder Crops		Tons	Tons		
Grain Hay ...	900,000	1.75	1,575,000	\$4.00	\$ 6,300,000
Hay & Clover	365,600	1.49	545,000	6.00	3,270,000
Alfalfa .....	85,600	2.30	197,000	7.00	1,379,000
Fodder Corn..	3,100	5.00	16,000	6.00	96,000
Total .....	1,354,300		2,333,000		\$ 11,045,000
		Summary of Grain, Root and Fodder Crops,	1938.....	Acreage 13,593,500	Value \$118,360,000
			1937.....	13,409,000	134,490,000
			1936.....	12,743,150	103,674,500
			1935.....	13,451,450	93,717,000
			1934.....	13,051,500	111,065,000

Note—1938 figures are preliminary.

TABLE No. 6—Estimates of Summer Fallowing, New Breaking and Fall Ploughing, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Summer fallow of previous year	New breaking of previous year	Fall ploughing of previous year	Total acreage prepared in previous year
1934.....	4,075,000	221,000	175,000	4,471,000
1935.....	4,278,600	248,600	175,000	4,702,200
1936.....	4,272,800	257,900	225,000	4,755,600
1937.....	5,107,300	257,900	258,000	5,623,200
1938.....	4,557,200	346,000	300,000	5,263,200

TABLE No. 8—Number of Live Stock and Poultry on Farms—1929 to 1938—(June Estimate).

Year	Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Swine	Sheep and Lambs	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Other Fowl
1929.....	733,133	345,566	944,434	770,233	520,000	649,004	116,935	133,942	6,697,998
1930.....	698,695	348,297	939,813	636,402	530,000	614,102	127,939	99,295	7,674,024
1931.....	731,999	385,000	752,000	1,062,908	789,298	585,000	96,000	86,000	8,269,000
1932.....	729,000	434,000	799,600	1,118,000	823,700	562,900	94,300	100,900	7,676,100
1933.....	706,300	406,500	1,065,300	954,000	664,300	586,100	102,100	104,700	6,816,300
1934.....	698,300	461,700	1,108,500	896,100	696,200	610,300	104,700	96,600	6,992,000
1935.....	691,300	404,200	1,140,000	809,100	639,600	434,600	105,900	80,400	5,783,200
1936.....	671,000	458,200	1,095,900	877,800	765,900	430,300	97,500	63,800	6,307,200
1937.....	661,200	453,600	1,003,700	773,700	768,500	444,500	123,000	64,900	6,161,100
1938.....	648,800	440,900	920,700	707,000	833,800	445,000	101,100	49,500	6,325,000

TABLE No. 9—Number of Live Stock and Poultry by Census Divisions, 1938.

Census Division	Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Swine	Sheep and Lambs	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Other Fowl
1.....	26,020	13,460	45,110	10,840	187,300	13,450	6,870	4,460	139,290
2.....	38,880	23,800	96,010	34,950	29,420	29,420	7,110	4,180	315,440
3.....	26,870	11,750	41,180	14,190	215,160	9,020	1,380	1,180	120,200
4.....	28,460	20,930	70,730	26,960	119,790	26,840	1,970	2,180	310,640
5.....	37,900	16,830	41,730	32,270	32,450	17,960	2,940	1,310	234,660
6.....	64,870	49,340	101,520	82,660	39,370	59,850	2,510	3,960	718,190
7.....	59,460	32,110	73,880	22,270	19,880	52,820	2,510	1,500	489,440
8.....	80,950	68,780	137,850	124,090	51,190	56,820	7,610	5,080	835,910
9.....	31,420	23,510	53,030	43,770	26,790	29,200	4,020	1,060	321,590
10.....	80,710	45,290	82,580	83,380	23,510	52,330	13,190	10,440	833,020
11.....	52,380	54,170	50,680	118,080	25,460	9,770	3,940	3,960	751,280
12.....	8,270	6,710	8,810	118,730	2,210	13,400	2,710	3,350	113,360
13.....	27,650	20,120	28,140	37,440	1,550	3,400	5,510	3,050	271,040
14.....	39,170	32,300	41,780	57,540	26,920	3,520	13,210	4,550	488,070
15.....	9,080	6,040	10,640	9,000	3,270	3,660	2,510	2,710	86,470
16.....	34,510	14,910	30,490	20,030	4,860	8,280	5,230	1,430	224,840
17.....	2,200	850	2,470	1,480	250	410	500	130	23,560
Total.....	648,800	440,900	920,700	707,000	833,800	445,000	101,100	49,500	6,325,000

TABLE No. 10—Average farm values per head of live stock and poultry, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Hens and Chickens	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks
1934.....	\$38.00	\$26.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$3.58	\$ 8.45	\$ .39	\$1.08	\$ .78	\$ .47
1935.....	42.00	28.00	19.00	22.00	4.28	10.06	.47	1.66	1.04	.59
1936.....	50.00	26.00	18.00	20.00	4.51	9.86	.42	1.40	.92	.54
1937.....	49.00	30.00	22.00	24.00	4.64	10.87	.45	1.60	1.01	.59
1938.....	49.00	33.00	25.00	28.00	4.97	11.81	.47	1.61	1.03	.59

TABLE No. 7—Dates on which seeding and wheat cutting became general, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Seeding	Wheat Cutting
1934.....	April 20	Aug. 18
1935.....	May 9	Aug. 20
1936.....	May 5	Aug. 10
1937.....	April 12	Aug. 5
1938.....	May 4	Aug. 22

—By courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

TABLE No. 11—Live Stock Marketings, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Cattle No.	Calves No.	Sheep No.	Swine No.
1934.....	183,519	56,831	205,765	1,012,827
1935.....	257,782	83,154	225,645	953,752
1936.....	363,811	109,106	246,756	1,039,466
1937.....	311,506	139,240	219,559	986,206
1938.....	264,505	120,870	199,605	782,857

TABLE No. 12—Percentage of hogs grading select, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Select
1934.....	12.23%
1935.....	18.56%
1936.....	22.62%
1937.....	24.9%
1938.....	32.56%

TABLE No. 13—Statement of sales of graded beef, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Red	Blue	Total Lbs.
1934.....	1,165,476	2,097,390	3,262,866
1935.....	892,942	2,384,861	3,277,803
1936.....	1,243,069	2,158,827	3,401,896
1937.....	1,547,797	2,566,110	4,113,907
1938.....	1,597,127	2,334,781	3,931,908

TABLE No. 14—Shorn Wool Production, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Sheep Shorn No.	Average yield per sheep Lbs.	Total wool production Lbs.	Average price	Total Value
1934.....	423,200	...	3,400,000	9.0¢	\$306,000
1935.....	405,700	...	3,500,000	11.0	385,000
1936.....	447,900	...	3,500,000	15.0	525,000
1937.....	465,900	...	3,400,000	15.0	510,000
1938.....	478,600	8.00	3,829,000	11.2	428,848

Note—1938 figures are preliminary.

TABLE No. 16—Honey Production, 1934 to 1938.

Year	Beekeepers No.	Colonies No.	Production Lbs.	Average price	Value
1934.....	1,013	9,391	1,500,000	10.0¢	\$150,000
1935.....	1,000	13,058	1,100,000	9.0	99,000
1936.....	1,147	12,185	1,850,000	9.0	166,500
1937.....	1,241	13,729	2,160,000	7.5	162,000
1938.....	1,094	15,227	2,000,000	7.0	140,000

Note—1938 figures are preliminary.

TABLE No. 15—Dairy Products, 1934 to 1938.

	Creamery Butter	Home Dairy Butter	Factory Cheese	Home Dairy Cheese	Ice Cream (Gals.)	Milk and Cream con- sumed or otherwise utilized or fed to animals	Cream- eries No.	Cheese Factories No.	Total Value
<b>1934</b>									
Production Lbs. ....	25,601,447	13,400,000	1,370,425	250,000	377,262	.....	..	..	.....
Price ..... 18.8c	.....	14.0c	11.2c	.....	\$1.12	.....	..	..	.....
Value ..... 4,830,793	.....	\$1,376,000	\$154,138	\$22,500	\$424,076	.....	..	..	\$14,391,204
Creameries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	..	.....
Cheese Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	11	.....
<b>1935</b>									
Production Lbs. ....	23,094,707	13,000,000	1,364,526	225,000	375,289	.....	..	..	.....
Price ..... 19.9c	.....	15.0c	12.3c	.....	\$1.20	.....	..	..	.....
Value ..... 4,588,917	.....	\$1,950,000	\$168,280	\$22,500	\$452,459	.....	..	..	\$14,252,600
Creameries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	..	.....
Cheese Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	11	.....
<b>1936</b>									
Production Lbs. ....	25,491,105	13,000,000	1,451,735	225,000	497,101	.....	..	..	.....
Price ..... 21.6c	.....	16.0c	13.0c	.....	\$1.16	.....	..	..	.....
Value ..... 5,501,767	.....	\$2,080,000	\$190,469	\$24,750	\$570,791	.....	..	..	\$15,505,800
Creameries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	..	.....
Cheese Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12	.....
<b>1937</b>									
Production Lbs. ....	26,223,562	15,600,000	1,838,589	225,000	524,048	.....	..	..	.....
Price ..... 24.5c	.....	19.5c	13.6c	.....	\$1.186	.....	..	..	.....
Value ..... 6,449,273	.....	\$3,042,000	\$268,434	\$29,250	\$621,564	.....	96	..	\$17,137,900
Creameries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	14	.....
Cheese Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
<b>1938</b>									
Production Lbs. ....	31,192,368	15,600,000	2,452,904	250,000	535,713	.....	..	..	.....
Price ..... 23.2c	.....	18.2c	14.5c	.....	\$1.132	.....	..	..	.....
Value ..... 7,226,629	.....	\$2,839,200	\$355,671	\$30,000	\$606,427	.....	97	..	\$17,871,321
Creameries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
Cheese Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	15	.....

Note—1938 figures are preliminary.

TABLE No. 17.—Estimated consumption of meats, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs in Canada, per capita per annum, 1934—1938.

Year	Beef and Veal		Pork		Mutton and Lamb		Hens, Chickens, etc.		Turkeys		Ducks		Geese		Butter		Cheese		Eggs	
	Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Lb.		Doz.	
1934	67.87		66.12		6.26		13.89		1.85		0.38		0.79		31.12		3.60		22.24	
1935	66.18		62.01		6.36		15.83		1.69		0.32		0.67		31.79		3.64		22.39	
1936	60.48		67.98		5.86		16.06		1.45		0.29		0.63		32.27		3.65		21.61	
1937	58.89		62.35		6.16		15.65		1.57		0.28		0.65		32.71		3.53		21.49	
1938	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	

TABLE No. 18.—Fur Production, 1933-34 to 1937-38.

Fur year, July 1st, to June 30th	Total No. Pelts	Total Value
1933-34	2,270,503	\$1,533,798
1934-35	1,850,625	1,474,529
1935-36	1,274,967	1,696,565
1936-37	2,068,118	2,161,507
1937-38	1,476,698	1,156,013

TABLE No. 19.—Report of Fur Farms.

Fur year, July 1st, to June 30th	No. farms	No. animals on farms	Value on a pelt valuation
1933-34	473	50,978	\$ 871,679
1934-35	534	54,818	1,039,338
1935-36	583	59,090	995,182
1936-37	697	64,217	1,158,551
1937-38	845	77,112	1,010,664



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